

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

It will be seen by our dispatches by telegraph this morning, that Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell have returned to Richmond, having held an interview with both Lincoln and Seward at Fort Monroe. The result of this interview was probably announced in both Houses of the Confederate Congress on yesterday. Briefly. Before this time, however, the electric wire has put the people of the nation in possession of the terms offered by Lincoln. And the matter stands thus: *The people of this Confederacy are required to make unconditional submission to the laws and Constitution of the United States, and therewith to accept the disposition of the slavery question, as made by the present Congress in the amendments to the Constitution, which have been adopted in both Houses, by which slavery is abolished throughout the Federal Union.* There is no mincing of words in this matter, not the usual Yankee "contingency" or "subterfuge"—not even delay for the purpose of obtaining advantages. The "so-called" Commissioners of the Confederate Government were not even permitted the privilege of seeing Washington. In the strong fortress of Monroe, on our own territory—within the limits of the sovereign State of Virginia, the stern, inexorable, uncompromising—the vain, arrogant, presumptuous demand is made upon our nation and people, that we shall yield ourselves in unconditional surrender and submission. It is the extreme demand of a conqueror—its acceptance is subjugation, unqualified—without stipulation or limit.

Unconditional submission, to the laws and Constitution of the United States, puts our lives, our liberties, our property, our honor and our all, at the Yankee mercy. This is the demand made on us. This is Lincoln's and Seward's sole condition of peace. We shall not say dwell upon it. We leave it for the while to the calm dispassionate judgment of our readers. We shall be greatly disappointed if there remains, after this day, a solitary voice in all this land which shall continue to ring the changes of peace. We shall be greatly disappointed if a fervor of indignant rejection does not resound, in thunder tones, through the land, if the mighty voice of a brave people, determined to be free, or perish, does not fill the air to the exclusion of all thoughts, conditions or feelings, save of stern determination to maintain the struggle until independence be achieved.

We have just returned from Richmond whither we went for the purpose of attending to some private business, connected with this journal—and we are much surprised to see the strain of excitement, passion and agitation in which a portion of the press of this State is indulging, as if there were some vortex of incoercible disaster threatening society, and there were some possibility of escaping it. Fortunately we do not see that the people (with the exception of a very few who prefer to base on agitation) are at all infected by the editorial phrenzy, and we are half inclined to think, that, even the agitators themselves are sportively engaged, seeing that they seem to find a relief for all the evils which they anticipate to be found in the continued session of the Legislature. It must be a very shallow ditch into which we are about to fall, if we are to be drawn out by the present Legislature.

The status of the Confederacy as seen from the Richmond standpoint, is not only consolatory but cheering. The appearance of F. P. Blair, and his interviews with President Davis, his return to Washington, and his re-appearance in Richmond, followed by the departure of Messrs. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter, into the lines of the enemy, indicate, for the first time, the disposition of the Yankee Government to hear terms of negotiation, such as we could make. It is fair now to presume, that Lincoln will appoint a commission to confer with our representatives, and a distinct understanding will be had on the main topic, whether any negotiations between the two Governments can be entered on at all. We predict, that, in the event it should turn out that none such are possible, it will be wholly the fault of our adversary, and this fault will be manifest in this, that our enemy clearly means to coerce our submission to his authority and will be content with nothing else.

In the mean time, we are able to give assurance to the people, that Congress and the Government are perfecting measures to put the nation in a formidable state of defence. There is no intention to give up this Confederacy. If there are those among us who are cowards, and fear to continue the struggle for independence, or traitors who prefer to be governed by those who invade us—they are few, and they will not be allowed to jeopard even much longer the national cause.

They are provoking, themselves, the crisis which will strip men of all disguise, and then will be seen how very contemptible in number and character will those appear who, after being convinced of the earnest effort of our Government to secure an honorable peace; and its failure because the enemy allow to us only dishonor, yet, continue to oppose the Government and by various means pander to the successes of the enemy. After a full opportunity of seeing for ourselves, we assure the public that there is no ground of alarm. A very short time will lessen agitation.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The San Antonio Herald says the French are arriving in Matamoros, complimented the Confederacy with a hearty salute, and that they passed by the Yankee flag in sight. Our flag is reported to be waving over Matamoros, and all over the city of Matamoros.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1865.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Craven, of the Methodist church.

Mr. Stiles reported, from the Committee on Military Affairs, resolutions, with amendment thereto, in favor of the Surgeon of the Home Guard Examining Boards (allowing expenses) with a recommendation they do pass.

Mr. Warren, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the resolutions to allow bounty (fifty acres of land and a negro fellow) to each soldier serving out the war, with a request to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. Pritchard, from the Joint Committee, reported no election of directors of the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Wiggins, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to impose a tax of \$1000 (in shares of incorporation or amendments thereto, obtained from the General Assembly, recommending amended to read \$500 it do pass. Also, a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to pay in notes now fundable obligations calling for this class of notes, the amount not to exceed \$15,000, and the remainder of the \$50,000 in notes fundable in 1867.

Mr. Patterson introduced a resolution to allow the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Secretary of the Board for services in 1862, 1863 and 1864 the per diem allowed in those years respectively to members of the General Assembly.

Bill to store jury trials in the county of Chowan, passed its third reading, under a suspension of the rules, and the hour of twelve having arrived, the speaker ordered Mr. Fowler's resolutions to be taken up.

Mr. Warren proceeded to address the Senate thereon, saying he had always and ever expected to, resist illegal interferences, among which he classed this suspension of the privilege of jury trial, *ad hoc* corpus. Twice before this privilege had been suspended and this third act, now contemplated in secret session, bade fair to be the most barbarous of all. While this suspension was not advocated in his message by the President, there was sufficient evidence to show it was a favorite measure of his, and against it, since more the General Assembly should enter its protest.

Mr. W. then went on at length to show from constitutional history, the writings of Madison, etc., that the mention of a privilege in a bill of rights or similar document gave no other than a declaratory sanction to such right, the right itself being inherent, existent prior to all declaration of such existence, and of full force without it. He further more argued that the default to constitute a Supreme Court as the Constitution and symmetry of our government required was a bar to the legal structure of it, and such law of suspension, for by such default there was no Supreme Confederate tribunal to decide on the constitutionality of such Confederate law. No Congressional enactment was of force against the State laws of *habeas corpus*. The resolution he believed should be adopted.

Mr. Ward said he was opposed, as was well known, to the whole family of resolutions like the one pending. They were the media of attack on the government and just at a time when every effort should be made to uphold the hands of those in authority.

Mr. Wiggins, on leave, reported from the committee on adjournment, a joint order of adjournment on Tuesday next, at 9 a. m., ever to the first Monday in April, unless sooner called together by his Excellency, the Governor. Also, a telegram as follows:

"Richmond, Feb. 1, 1865.

"To Messrs L. Wiggins, E. G. and others:

"Have seen the President. Important information. Hope to be in Raleigh on Friday night.

"JOHN POOL AND OTHERS.

"Mr. Ellis favored an early adjournment, and declared that in his judgment if the people of the State of North Carolina were there and fully apprised of the conduct of the Legislature since its meeting, they would not hesitate to hurl members headlong from the hills of the capital.

The consideration of the *habeas corpus* resolutions was then resumed.

Mr. Odum modified his amendment so as to, in substance, state that there is no such constitution of affairs in the State of North Carolina as renders proper a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that suspension would be mischievous in its tendency. Amendment agreed to, yeas 21, nays 21.

Mr. Warren moved to amend by inserting as an additional resolution, the fourth of the series as heretofore published. Agreed to yeas 21, nays 20.

The resolutions then passed, their second reading by yeas 30, nays 11. The rules were then suspended by a vote of 26 in the affirmative to 4 in the negative, and the resolutions then passed their third reading.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE SUSPENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* extends no further than according to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and that the right of power to suspend, or to detain, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, was meant to deny to the Confederate Government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, or trials except by due course of law, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of civil liberty, and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens, without the deepest concern.

A bill to impose a tax of 90 per cent. on collections of taxes made on execution sales, was taken up, but soon thereafter tabled.

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Fowler, from the joint select election committee, reported that Messrs. N. Allison,

The adjournment question was then tabled, and a message having been received from the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for five directors of the Insane Asylum, the Senate concurring therein proceeded to vote.

Pending announcement of the result, an engaged resolution from the House for the relief of North Carolina soldiers was taken up, and under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings. (These resolutions request His Excellency, the Governor, to make every effort to have the prisoners of war of this State, in the North, furnished with clothing, etc., by proposing in case this be done by the Federal authorities, to supply similar articles to the Yankee prisoners at Salisbury.) And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Waugh moved a message be sent the Senate proposing to remove the seal of secrecy from the legislative proceedings. Tabled, on motion of Mr. Grissom, by yeas 68, nays 28.

Mr. Dargatz introduced a resolution proposing, should the Senate concur, an adjournment on Saturday next, the 4th, over to the third Thursday in May.

Mr. Cowles moved to amend by the adoption of a substitute from the committee on adjournment, to adjourn on Tuesday next, the 7th, over to the first Monday in April. Not agreed to yeas 27, nays 62.

Mr. Caldwell, in aid, preferred the committee resolution.

Mr. McLean opposed the idea of further continuing in session. There was no reason for not adjourning that was of any force, the only cause assigned being a mere contingency—that something would be done. For himself he wanted no compromise or discussion. He was far too low sat in the eye of the Governor. He would never accept anything, under any circumstances but the absolute and unqualified independence of the South, and would have this or die in the last ditch. (Treat and a unanimous applause which the speaker found some difficulty in checking.)

Mr. Phillips said there were substantial reasons for remaining in session. The State delegation in Congress had earnestly desired a legislative session in the first week of March, and as to this statement that we had no accurate information it must be remembered that the proceedings were in secret session in Richmond and we could not now, of course, learn particulars.

Mr. Dargatz then advocated the passage of his resolution.

Mr. Grissom moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 48, nays 58, and after a scattering debate the resolution was adopted and transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. McGehee introduced a resolution for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war. Passed, under suspension of the rules, its various readings, engrossed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to go forthwith into an election for five directors of the Insane Asylum. Agreed to, yeas 68, nays 28.

Mr. Grissom moved to vote. Pending the announcement of any result, the main feature of Justice of the Peace was gone into, and nominations being made.

The salary and fees bill was further discussed, and then the House adjourned.

Mr. McLean then read the letter signed "John Pool and others" given in the Senate report.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1, 1865.

The committee on the election of Insane Asylum directors reported four elections, those of Messrs. Jordan, Patterson, Caldwell, and Worth, no vacancy still remaining.

The bill to authorize his Excellency, the Governor, to order from the State the State troops in certain contingencies and on certain conditions, being before the Senate.

Mr. Horton moved and the Senate ordered a postponement of its consideration till tomorrow at 12 o'clock, by yeas 20, nays 19.

The resolution to procure the det of certain persons to construct snout machines being under consideration.

Mr. Adams moved to amend by extending the provisions of the resolution to one blacksmith in each militia district. Not agreed to, and the resolution being then put upon its passage was not agreed to by a vote of nine in the affirmative to seventeen in the negative.

Resolutions in the Northampton contested election case (proposing to pay Messrs. Rogers and Calvert, contestants, the legislative mileage and per diem during their attendance on the session) were debated at some length—the question being the propriety of establishing a precedent for paying both claimants in contested elections—and then passed.

Mr. Strubbs, on the House resolution declaring that further appointments of magistrates were not now necessary, proceeded to say that the charge had been insinuated that many of these appointments had been made merely to keep men out of the army. Though this might be so it did not do well for members to say so themselves and he did not wish the resolution should pass with such a qualification.

Resolving in the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter being under consideration.

Mr. Ellis said if the facts as set forth in Dr. Ritter's statement, in regard to the slave child were so, then this man Gilliam was guilty of murder and should be tried for the same.

The resolutions then passing their second reading, Mr. Ellis moved the rules be suspended, to put them on their third reading. Agreed to.

Mr. Ward opposed the resolution, saying hard cases would always occur, and declaring he was tired of this everlasting language of detraction. It, more than anything else, had broken up the old United States, where for twenty-five years the press had industriously sought to calumniate and pull down party opponents. The language too of the resolution was too strong and too much of a "wolf" would cry that, if an often repeated, would at last be understood when danger really came.

Mr. Dick did not think the language too strong. He only knew that citizen of North Carolina had been illegally arrested and confined and cruelly treated. Such conduct deserved the severest reprobation.

Mr. Odum also declared language could not be too strong for such outrageous treatment as mentioned in the statement of Dr. Ritter, from which he read extracts.

Mr. Bagley said he knew Dr. Ritter as an estimable gentleman, a fine physician, and for two years in the service as regimental and brigade surgeon. The writer of the letter leading to his arrest had since been found to be a deserter and notorious lion thief in his county. (Chowan.)

The resolutions then passed their third reading.

A bill to impose a tax of 90 per cent. on collections of taxes made on execution sales, was taken up, but soon thereafter tabled.

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Fowler, from the joint select election committee, reported that Messrs. N. Allison,

D. P. Caldwell, J. V. Jordan, and D. W. Worth had been duly elected directors of the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Papp introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have heard with the greatest pleasure and heartfelt satisfaction that negotiations for peace have been inaugurated by the Government at Richmond and Washington, yet the maxim, that in time of war we should hold the olive branch in one hand, and the sword in the other, is still the maxim of the hour.

Resolved, That until the issue of this negotiation is known North Carolina will not abstain one jot or tittle from her determination and zeal for a vigorous prosecution of the war to an honorable peace. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Fowler, in favor of the House, presented a letter from his Honor, Judge E. G. Rade, of the S. B. Judicial District, stating reasons why heretofore it had been impossible for him to reside in that district, and saying that he had no other intention than that of coping with both the spirit and letter of the law as early as practicable.

Mr. Love (the introducer of the resolution of courtesy as to whether his Honor's new residence had not varied his Judgeship, on which the Judiciary Committee reported that it had not) said the explanation was entirely satisfactory to him. He had meant to refer to his Honor, merely introducing the resolution by request, and would therefore withdraw it.

On motion of Mr. Grissom the bill to promote the efficiency of the Home Guard organization was taken up and being before the House.

Mr. Grissom proposed a substitute therefor, but on motion of

Mr. Cowles, further consideration of the subject was postponed till 11 a. m., to morrow.

Bills to prevent the sacrifice of property by sale under executions for specie, and to allow further time wherein to perfect titles to lands entered, passed respectively their third reading, and the bill to prevent the execution of specie payments was then brought before the House and, discussed at some length.

Mr. McGehee introduced a substitute for the bill, to provide in substance that special payment shall not be exacted for contracts made now on a currency basis, which substitute was accepted by the House, and passed in lieu of the original bill by yeas 65, nays 28.

Senate resolutions proposing a committee of investigation to examine into the conduct of the railroads of the State being before the House.

Mr. McLean moved to table it. Not agreed to—yeas 44, nays 77.

Senate amendment to resolutions in the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter was concurred in, and the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4th, 1865.

Bill to impose a penalty of \$20 on each failure to perform road duty (amended so as to make the penalty \$10); bill to extend for two years next ensuing "an act for the benefit of persons entering vacant lands"; bill in reference to roads (providing that five freholders, instead of a court as heretofore, shall assess the damages consequent on running a road over private lands); resolutions authorizing His Excellency, the Governor, to contract (if he shall deem the Salt Works not likely to furnish sufficient) with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., for a supply of salt for 1865; resolutions in favor of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Secretary of the Board (to pay for services in 1862, 1863 and 1864, legislative pay and mileage for those years); resolution for the relief of Wm. F. Watson, high sheriff of Iredeil; bill to reimburse Surgeons of Home Guard Examining Boards for expenses incurred in rendering services (expenses not to exceed \$1500 in any one case), by a vote of yeas 22, nays 14; bill to amend the Revenue Law (imposing a tax of \$500 on all charters of incorporations, or amendments thereto, obtained from the General Assembly); resolutions in favor of the principle of both Houses, passed respectively their third readings.

Messages were received from the House proposing to go into an election for one Director of the Insane Asylum, and transmitting a communication from H. J. A. Seddon, late Secretary of War, in reference to the Piedmont road.

Resolutions in regard to the payment of bounty (fifty acres of land and one negro) to soldiers, were re-committed to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message was received from the House transmitting certain engrossed bills and resolutions, among them Mr. Pease's resolution, declaring North Carolina, despite pending peace movements, would vigorously prosecute the war, which was unanimously adopted.

The special order—bill to authorize his Excellency, the Governor, to order the State troops, in certain contingencies, beyond the limits of the State—being before the Senate.

Mr. Dick proceeded to argue against its passage, declaring that no State had given North Carolina any right to order her troops upon the soil of that State; that if these men were ordered out they would be kept out, all provisions as to the duration of their detention being, as heretofore, stat. at large; that the State would have to pay the expenses of these troops though they would be then really in the Confederate service; and that she would be unable to meet these expenses, for clothing the Confederate States owed her for clothing etc. \$5,000,000 on account and \$2,000,000 on unaccounted accounts, not a cent of which she could obtain. The absence, also, of the Home Guard from the State would leave the fields uncultivated, the industrial pursuits of the country uncultivated, and society a prey to those disorganizing influences only now kept down in some measure by the presence of the law men left at home.

Mr. Ellis said he thought the Senator mistaken in several of the positions he had taken, for unless he was really deceived the State had received large sums of money from the Confederate Government in liquidation of part of her obligations. Then, too, he thought great injustice was done the men of North Carolina when it was said, as the Senator had declared, that they would not fight if taken beyond the State, and by breaking their ranks before the enemy would bring disgrace upon the good name of the State. He could not believe it and thought if these Home Guards were ordered out they would go with all the courage of their brothers before them.

Mr. Dick, rejoicing, said he did not believe the Home Guard, if ordered beyond the State would fight—and they would not fight because all incentives to do so had been removed by the action of the government, and men cared nothing for a choice of masters, or a shadow of independence. Raw troops could not stand up against veterans, and especially when these troops knew they would not have any premises made them ransomed by the Confederate Government, which had never kept any of its contracts with soldiers or people.

Mr. Ellis said in answer to the Senator, that since the violation of contract had been so evident on the part of the Confederate Government, he would ask why the Senator had not kept the

contract he had helped to make. By his act the soldiers were placed under the flag for which they now fought, and for himself he would say if he had made this contract, he would stand with them to the last, and tell them that for their support they should have the last grain of corn in North Carolina. By leave, Mr. Dick withdrew, and after some further discussion the Senate proceeded to vote for a director of the Insane Asylum, and then adjourned to 8 o'clock p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Blinnous motion message be sent the Senate proposing to remove the seal of secrecy from the election of a director of the Insane Asylum. Agreed to.

Bill concerning the police of the town of Kingston; to amend the charter of the North Carolina Express Company; to incorporate the Big Falls Toll Bridge Company; to incorporate the Conservative Publishing Company; and to amend the charters of Yadkin College and of the Pittsboro and Haywood Plankroad Company; and resolutions in favor of W. B. Campbell, Sheriff of Beaufort county, of W. A. Marony, Sheriff of Davis, and of E. D. Davis, passed respectively their third readings.

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, transmitting a communication from Hon. J. A. Seddon, late Secretary of War, which was read and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to declare the charter of the town of Kingston, during the continuance of the war, null and void, where otherwise expressed, shall be deemed made and payable in Confederate currency.

The House then proceeded to vote, Senate having concurred in the proposition to that effect, for a director of the Insane Asylum, and pending any announcement of the result, the bill to better promote the efficiency of the Home Guard organization, with a substitute therefor, from the Military Committee, and the question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was not agreed to, by yeas 7, nays 76.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the House then adjourned till 8 p. m.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

A bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont Railroad (to cause an extension of the gauge of said road to a width of five feet, to correspond with that of that Richmond and Danville Railroad) being before the Senate, Mr. Hall moved to amend by requiring the Piedmont Railroad Company to restore the present gauge within six months after the termination of the war, under penalty of a forfeiture of their charter, which amendment was accepted and the bill being suspended by a vote of yeas 31, nays 11, the bill, as amended was put upon its second and third readings and passed the same.

Bills to rearrange the public offices in the capital, and to incorporate the Bill Falls Toll Bridge Company, and resolutions in favor of the Old Dominion Trading Company, and the State Commissioners to Richmond were passed.

The salary and fees bill was taken up, and discussed, and pending an amendment of the action of the House on Senate amendments thereto, the Senate adjourned to 8 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the unfinished business—being the bill to authorize the removal of State troops beyond the limits of the State in certain contingencies—was resumed, and

Mr. Dick proceeded to address the Senate in continuation of his remarks of Saturday last, on that subject, defining his past action and defining his present position in reference to the position of affairs. He was, he would say, emphatically a peace man, he spoke for peace, he voted for peace, he acted at all times for the liberties of the people. The Senator from Columbia (Mr. Ellis) was for war, speaking, voting, acting and to act of war. Continuing his remarks at some length, Mr. Dick closed by saying he feared the Senate of North Carolina would not meet again, for if meeting, he but a fragmentary assemblage of the once great and noble assembly.

Mr. Hall said he cared nothing for the bill. There was no Home Guard to be affected by it—they had all been exempted by the General Assembly, and in all the States east of the Blue Ridge the Adjutant General could only gather together about three hundred men. For himself he was an original secessionist, he believed himself right then, he believed himself right now. (Applause.) We were not conquered yet. Spain had done more than we. Prussia had endured every extremity, and should we yield to the adversity they had so gloriously and successfully opposed? On this question of what they would do, he wished the sentiment of the Senate of North Carolina. To obtain that sentiment, he would offer some resolutions though he had but small hopes of their meeting acceptance, and herewith he read resolutions, in substance, calling on the Military Committee to perfect and report measures to authorize the sending of the Home Guards beyond the State, if necessary, to repel Home Guard exemptions, to consolidate the militia and Home Guards, to reduce supernumerary officers, to organize these troops as State forces, and about them in camps of instruction, and to offer the Government 20,000 negroes, to be employed in any manner it may deem best.

Mr. Odum hoped the bill would pass. He was in favor of continuing the struggle, and would send the Home Guards to the moon if their presence there could subvert the public defence. To surrender now was destruction.

Mr. Pool moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill. Not agreed to yeas 17, nays 25.

Mr. Arrendell moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to yeas 17, nays 25.

Mr. Arrendell moved to postpone the further consideration till the third Thursday in May next. Not agreed to yeas 17, nays 25.

Mr. Winstead moved the Senate adjourn, till to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. Not agreed to yeas 14, nays 28.

Mr. Warren moved to insert "twenty-five" in place of "thirty," and then moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Not agreed to yeas 27, nays 25.

Mr. Winstead moved to adjourn till tonight at 6 o'clock. Not agreed to yeas 14, nays 17.

Mr. Ellis said a vote might be had if the opponents of the bill would extend to the friends thereof the same courtesy that had been shown them in postponing the consideration of the matter for their accommodation.

Mr. Pool proceeded to discuss the bill, arguing against its adoption at some length.

Mr. Hall said he knew the position of the Senate but he wished the country to know it. The minority had it in their power to make the majority succumb, but they would not succumb till they had shown that where a measure that might make the cause come up for action, that minority had prevented its adoption. This bill might not be worth much in

itself, but it was a straw that would show the way the wind blew, and let all know North Carolina would strike a honest blow before she fell, if fall she must.

Mr. Warren again His Excellency the Governor, had no right to carry the militia beyond the State, recapitulating the positions taken by him in a speech of some days since.

At the conclusion of Mr. Warren's remarks the Senate at 6 o'clock took a recess to 7 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Blair introduced a resolution proposing to send a message to the Senate, asking the concurrence of that body in the removal of the seal of secrecy from late Legislative proceedings, and to request the State Commissioners to prepare a report of their late mission to Richmond for publication in the newspapers of the State, which resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Dargatz introduced a resolution in favor of Messrs. Hall, Peters, Hall, and Carter, which, under a suspension of the rules, passed its several readings. (Provides for reimbursing expenses incurred in their late embassy to Richmond.)

Mr. Carter introduced a resolution proposing a message be sent the Senate, asking the concurrence of that body in a re-consideration of the order of adjournment, as to provide for the re-assembling of the Legislature on the last Wednesday in March next. In support of this resolution Mr. C. presented to say that two questions of the day—the result of the commission to Washington and the movements of Sherman in the South—imperatively demanded the presence and consideration of the General Assembly. Not to remain in session for the purpose of so considering these matters would be to fail to every requirement of duty.

Mr. Dargatz moved the resolution be laid on the table, and it was tabled by yeas 51, nays 35.

Mr. Cowles introduced a resolution requesting His Excellency, the Governor to procure the return to their owners of certain slaves held to labor on the plantations at Wilmington, the term of service stipulated for, having expired several months ago. Agreed to.

Mr. Carter, on leave of the House, introduced a resolution to rescind so much of the first order of adjournment as appoints Tuesday, Feb. 7th, 1865, a day of adjourning the present session. Not agreed to, yeas 28, nays 68.

The bill to amend the Home Guard act being under consideration.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend by exempting from Home Guard duty the municipal authorities of all incorporated towns in the State. Not agreed to, yeas 13, nays 68.

Mr. Gudgeon moved to amend by providing that no one shall be exempted from Home Guard duty in his own county. Agreed to yeas 62, nays 38.

The bill was then discussed, variously amended and passed its final reading.

Mr. Person introduced the following:

Resolved, That the only terms of peace which have been offered by our enemies are that the States and people of this Confederacy shall make an unconditional submission to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and

Whereas, it appears that the only terms of peace which have been offered by our enemies are that the States and people of this Confederacy shall make an unconditional submission to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and

Whereas, it appears that the only terms of peace which have been offered by our enemies are that the States and people of this Confederacy shall make an unconditional submission to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

Submission and reconstruction are no remedies for our present sufferings. They are not even palliatives. It is well that we should not shrink from the truth. There is but one remedy for us. The same remedy which we began to apply in 1861; it is a harsh one, it is a painful one, but there is no royal road to learning, and no painless path for a people on their way to independence. The sooner we accept this unpalatable truth, the more completely we realize it; the nearer we are to peace, to personal freedom, and political independence. Our relative position, as compared with that of the Yankee nation, is not worse than it was at the beginning of the war; and that remedy is battle—fierce bloody unyielding battle to the death; and endurance—endurance against the utmost spite of fortune, if need be, to the end.

It were well for all men, in considering the present posture of affairs to remember that the only way for Yankees to overcome the South, is by destroying its aims. The North may overturn every State of the Confederacy, but so long as there are Confederate armies in the field, the authority of the United States government over us, cannot be restored. This is a simple truth, and a self-evident one, and like many simple truths, it is overlooked, or account of its simplicity. But we may easily overcome ourselves, by a want of courage, and failure in endurance. The real disease in the body politic which we have to cure, is not the weakness which makes us, necessarily a prey to the immense power of the North, but it is fear, apprehension, of what we have to endure. It is not what Sherman has done, which is causing the timid to yield to the fearful counsels in North Carolina, but it is what he may do, and the ills which we may be called upon to endure in consequence which is exciting our apprehensions. No nation is ever really conquered that is determined not to be, even without an organized army already in the field—witness a hundred instances in history—but for a nation with organized armies in the field numbering at least two hundred and fifty thousand men, and a territory covering thousands of miles, which it will require millions of men to garrison, to say it is in immediate danger of being conquered, is absurd—it is worse—it is cowardly. If we are told that in consequence of the relative strength of the parties, and the present military position, it is highly probable we will be eventually overcome—then we say, neither you nor we, are very competent judges of the military position—that is the very problem to be solved—that is in the hands of God—but if we would have Him prevent such a result, we must help him do it.

Let us calmly survey the recent disasters, from which the weak minded and the feeble-kneed deduce such terrible consequences.—We have just passed through a year of warfare—it has raged in almost every part of the Confederacy—in nine instances out of ten we have at least held our own and foiled the enemy. Banks' expedition into Texas has been broken up. The expedition up Red river, in boats and overland, has been disastrously repulsed, leaving many prisoners, and all the spoils of war, in our hands. Federal troops congregated on the St. John's river in Florida, and massed into an army, moved into the interior. Hurled back at Olustee, they retreated, shattered and bleeding, to their ships. Hunter moved early last spring against Lynchburg. Early leaped upon his rear, he could not even retrace his steps, but seeking safety in flight—he retreated hungry, exhausted, dispirited and demoralized, to the Kanawha.—Sheridan succeeded Hunter in his design upon Lynchburg; here for a while the tide of battle flowed back and forth, but the Federal chief did not dare to proceed beyond Staunton, and the end of the campaign finds Lynchburg safe, and the Federal army advanced no further than Winchester. Grant commenced, during the past year, his operations against Richmond. After sacrificing hundreds of men, his numerous paper victories brought him to a point which he might have reached by water, without the loss of a man, and Gen. Grant still tugs and strives against Richmond in vain.

At length, after nearly a year of unvarying successes, Sherman succeeds, at a sacrifice of probably fifty thousand men, in planting the Federal flag in the defenses of Atlanta; but having reached that city, he was compelled to declare, that neither its possession, nor the possession of all the places for which he had fought in the way to it, were of any avail for conquering the Confederacy. Here begin our reverses. Sherman marched un molested through the State of Georgia, and in the mean time, Hood at the very moment when a crowning victory seemed to be within his hand, finds it snatched from his grasp, and his army driven out of Tennessee; but the later accounts which we receive, of the size the condition and the morale of his army assure us, that it is yet in a condition, to render service in the future conduct of the war; we lost but few men, and what the South cannot afford to lose is men, and Tennessee has been too often occupied and surrendered during the war, for any one to regard its present possession by the enemy as decisive of the contest. But Sherman after his march through Georgia captured Savannah. The South was as strong after losing New Orleans as it was when that city was held by Confederate soldiers. Savannah was no more important to us, than any other port on the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico, and its loss is no severer infliction than the loss of New Orleans. Had Sherman captured the garrison the loss would have been severely felt; but as it is Hardee carried the garrison safely

out of Savannah, and its capture has actually put into the field a small army of effective soldiers.

Fort Fisher also has fallen, the only immediate result of which, saving the loss of about twenty-five hundred men—a loss which is could ill afford—is, that an end is put to blockade running at Wilmington, which was a benefit of very doubtful advantage. All of these by no manner of means involve the ruin of our cause. It is not by capturing cities, whose garrisons escape, that the country is to be overcome—it must be by destroying armies, and holding the fields and open country which afford sustenance for armies, that the enemy succeeds.

We now reach the real point that is adding strength to the reconstruction party in North Carolina. It is feared that Sherman will march upon Branchville, that he will cover the Railroads there, cut off Lee's supplies, force him to evacuate Richmond, march through the two Carolinas, as he did through Georgia, and take our towns; and so he may, if we follow the same course of action that was pursued by the Georgians. But if he leaves a garrison in all the towns—as he has in Savannah—which is large enough for its own protection, he will fearfully weaken his army, and no garrison that he can leave behind will be strong enough for its own protection if we are true to ourselves. If he does all this, it proves that we have much to endure much to suffer, as others have suffered and endured during this war, but it does not prove that we are conquered, for our armies are still in the field, and it is impossible for a single army to garrison our open country. If Gen. Lee too, is forced to evacuate his position in his defenses about Richmond and Petersburg—what does this prove but that he must change the position of his army? It does not destroy it.

But in the name of God and freedom, are we to be such very slaves to our fears and apprehensions, as to remain quietly idle, betray our country, and belie our manhood, while all this is done? In addition to what may be effected by the armies in the field, is there no hot blood in us, to sting us into sufficient courage, to induce us to make a manly effort, to rescue ourselves, our wives, our children, our property and the sanctity of our homes, from the base hands of hireling ruffians, and the foul grasp of professional murderers, marauders, robbers and thieves? Is all the precious blood that has been spilt in this deadly struggle counted for naught; and is the sluggish, muddy current which stagnates in the veins that have never yet been opened for their country, so doubly dear, that not one drop of it can be risked for the preservation of all that makes life desirable?

It may be so, and if it be, then are we indeed conquered, but it is not by the armies of Abraham Lincoln; but rather by our own fears and our own cowardice.

Gone to the Yankees.

A Kingston correspondent of the Goldsboro' State Journal says:

I just learned on yesterday that W. J. Vestal, an employee in the Raleigh Progress office, and brother-in-law of Mr. Pennington, the Editor, has run the blockade down here and gone to Newbern. I am told he was seen prowling below the lines in a clandestine manner, and was fired upon by our scouts, but made his escape good by fleeing to the enemy's outpost at Deep Gully, where he was bound. I also learn that Mr. P. J. Sinclair, Editor of the Wilmington Carolinian, has run the blockade in our front, and gone to the Yankees. He came here week before last and obtained a permit from the commander of this post, allying at the time that he wished to go below the lines to purchase pork for his own use, that article being very high in Wilmington. The commander believing the man to be sincere in his representations, gave him a paper to pass the pickets and let him go; and I am informed that he went straight way and joined the enemy's outpost at Deep Gully. I was not the least astonished at this movement of Mr. Sinclair's after reading in his paper of a late date an endorsement of the sentiments promulgated by Mr. Dick, of Guilford, in his late speech in the Legislature.

We can now begin to account for the manner of the Progress, in speaking of its "northern brethren." Wonder if, when parting with Vestal, the Progress did not say:

'If you get there before I do, Look out for me, I'm coming too.'

The tendency of gold seems to be downward, and indeed, so rapid has been the descent for the last few days, that it may truly be said, "it went down with a rush." Of course there is a good cause for this thing, one that satisfies speculators that Confederate money is better than they once believed it to be; or, else why the fall? The value of gold is the same. We halt this decline as one of the best indications of the times, for it demonstrates beyond a doubt, that the people have increased confidence in the ultimate success of our cause.

There was a report on the street yesterday, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, that a private dispatch from Richmond quoted gold at 17 for 1. If that be true speculators may well begin to tremble.

The Winston Sentinel regrets to announce that the four prisoners from Yadkin county, confined in the jail at that place, effected their escape on last Thursday night, the 19th inst. Their names were Wm. Willard, Benjamin Willard, Lee Willard and Enoch Brown, and they were awaiting trial for resisting militia officers in arresting deserters and participating in the killing of two citizens of Yadkin county some two years ago. The Sheriff of Forsyth offers a reward of \$400 for them or \$100 for either of them.

We learn that Captain Leroy Jones—commandant of the Wake Senior Reserves, which company did good service below Wilmington during the first attack made upon Fort Fisher—died at his residence on Friday evening last of typhoid fever.

The number of shells thrown into Charleston from the commencement of the bombardment to the 1st of January, 1865, was 12,262.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 1865.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Bryson introduced a bill to purchase cotton and other goods for soldiers, families and indigent persons (appropriating \$300,000 to this end, the goods to be sold at low rates). Also, a bill to authorize juries to receive and keep military prisoners committed by the officers of the Confederate States service.

Bill to suspend section 119, chap. 34, Revised Code (imposing penalties for official dereliction) passed its third reading; as, also, under amendments to the message of Feb. 10, 1864, to declare the power of injunction, (declaring the writ of injunction is not in all cases where just opposition is offered for property impressed, save where the impressing agent gives security to pay such compensation, on final award, and where illegal tax is required), and to prevent the sacrifice of property (by the execution of specie in satisfaction of execution.)

A message was received from the House transmitting appointments as magistrates in all of which the Senate concurred, and added some more names thereto.

The special order—being a bill to impose a tax in kind for the relief of needy families of soldiers—was taken up, and the bill with amendments, passed its second reading, a motion to suspend the rules to admit of its being put upon its final passage not being agreed to by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Warren, the resolutions in reference to a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus were made the special order for to-morrow at 12 m.

Mr. Stubbs moved that a message be sent the House proposing a joint order of adjournment from Friday next, February 3d, over to the second Tuesday in May 1865, which motion was debated and finally referred to the joint select committee on adjournment.

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mann of Pasquotank, in the Chair.

Mr. Russ introduced a bill to increase the militia force of the State, in the event of eminent peril. (Proposed in such case to call out all men able to bear arms, age and condition, State or Confederate, to the contrary notwithstanding.) Referred to the Military committee.

A message was sent the Senate transmitting twenty one more nominations as Justices of the peace, eight new names being proposed for Wake county.

The bill to restore the penalty (\$1000) imposed on sheriffs for failure to serve and return process (said penalty being now in abeyance) was discussed and laid on the table, yeas 69, nays 36.

Mr. McLean introduced a resolution instructing the State Congressional delegation to procure, if possible, such enactment as will guarantee a non-taxable, six per cent, \$1000 bond to each soldier serving out the war, and to the representatives of those fallen therein.

Mr. Smith of Johnston, moved to amend by adding to the proposed bounty one negro fellow, and resolution and proposed amendment were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. J. H. Headen then proceeded to address the House on a resolution introduced by himself proposing an adjournment, should the Senate concur, on Friday next, the third of February, over to the first Monday in April, and after some discussion, the resolution was referred to the committee on adjournment.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting eight more nominations all of which were concurred in by the House.

A number of engrossed bills and resolutions were then received from the Senate, among them resolutions protesting against arming slaves, passed some days since in the Senate. On the passage of these on their first reading Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, moved the resolutions be laid on the table. Not agreed to, yeas 24, nays 69.

The resolutions were then adopted, yeas 76, nays 21, the vote being as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Allen, Ashworth, Banks, Bond, Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Bryan, Caldwell, Callaway, Carson of Alexander, Clapp, Cowles, Carr, Cunningham, Davis of Halifax, Enloe, Erwin, Faison, Fawcett, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Guder, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, Headen J. H., Henry, Herbert, Helton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Latham, Johnston, Jordan, Joyner, Judd, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, Lyle, Mann, McAden, McCormick, McGehee, McLean, McMillan, Morisey, Murphy, Murphree, Patton, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Polk, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Strong, Waugh and Young—76.

Nays—Messrs. Baxter, Brown of Mecklenburg, Caho, Carson of Rutherford, Cobb, Gentry, Crawford of Iowan, Crawford of Wayne, Davis of Franklin, Farmer, Gaskins, George, Gidney, Grier, Harris, Hawes, Lane, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ and Stancell—21. And the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1865.

Mr. Bogle, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to make juries responsible for the keeping of deserters, with a request that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Succeeded.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to give further time (two years) wherein to perfect land titles. Mr. McEachern, a bill to impose penalties for failure to work on public roads (\$20 for each offence).

Mr. Wiggins presented a petition from Halifax praying certain appointments as magistrates. A motion to table the same was not agreed to—yeas 13, nays 24, and the nominations were concurred in.

Mr. Bagley moved that the usual mileage be paid members of the General Assembly for travel during the late recess. Agreed to.

Mr. Patterson, from the joint select committee to investigate the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, made a report which was ordered, on motion of Mr. Wiggins, to be printed. This report declares that all the accounts of those Commissioners have been found to be strictly correct, that the investment and management of the funds entrusted to them have been conducted "with great care and skill," and concludes by saying the thanks of the State are due such Commissioners "for their disinterested service during the past eight years, in establishing and advancing our policy in regard to a redemption of the public debt."

The adjournment resolutions were discussed and further consideration postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Dick moved that a message be sent the House proposing to remove the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings of the late secret sessions of the General Assembly.

Mr. Ellis called for the yeas and nays and the resolution was not agreed to, yeas 19, nays 50.

Bill to impose a tax in kind for the benefit of the needy families of soldiers, to prevent sacrifice of property, and resolutions in favor of discharged soldiers passed their third reading.

A message from the House proposing to go forthwith into an election of Trustees of the University was, on motion, laid on the table. Concurring in a message from the House to that effect the Senate proceeded to vote for five directors of the Insane Asylum. No election.

The special order Mr. Fowle's habeas corpus resolutions—being before the Senate.

Mr. Odum moved an amendment to the effect that there is nothing in the present condition of the country to make a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus expedient, but that such suspension would be mischievous, and proceeded to address the Senate thereon, concluding by saying that for himself he would have liberty or death.

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Speaker Donnell appeared this morning in the chair.

Mr. Ishell was allowed to record his vote in favor of the resolutions protesting against the arming of slaves, adopted yesterday.

Mr. Polk moved to send a message to the Senate proposing a joint order of adjournment on Friday next at 8 a. m., over to the second Tuesday in May.

Mr. Waugh moved the resolution be referred to the committee on adjournment.

Mr. Polk called for the yeas and nays on the vote of this motion, declaring a reference in this case would amount to a virtual objection of the resolution.

Mr. McAden, from the committee on adjournment, said the committee had telegraphed to the State Commissioners and it was due them not to adjourn till some opportunity had been afforded them to report as to their mission or make some reply to the message sent.

Mr. H. Fry said he had received a note from one of the Commissioners deprecating an adjournment before the return of the Commissioners, and in opposition to such a course went on to say that matters of the highest importance were now in process of enactment and the Legislature should remain in session to await the developments of the times.

The question then being taken on the reference of the resolution, it was referred by yeas 69, nays 36.

Mr. Ellis introduced a resolution instructing his Excellency the Governor, to correspond with the Confederate authorities and make every effort to provide the Junior Reserve, said to be now in a suffering condition, with medical attendances, medicines, wagons, and ambulances, which resolution, after being so amended as to extend the provisions of the resolution to the Senior Reserve, was adopted.

Mr. McGehee introduced a bill concerning executions sales (gives a stay of twelve months on ex. fa.).

Mr. Jordan, a bill for the protection of persons exempted from military service (proposes to punish any real or pretended Confederate States officer who by force or fraud shall induce or delude into the military service of said Confederate States, any person now exempted therefrom by law.)

Mr. Faison, a bill to authorize the imposition of a roadtax by the county court of Duplin.

Mr. Phillips, bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Pittsboro and Haywood Plank Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Waugh a message was sent the Senate proposing to go forthwith into an election of all the vacant trusteeship of the University.

Mr. Russell nominated Hon. George Davis, of New Hanover, Mr. Grissom nominated Thos. J. Morrisey, of Robinson, Mr. Waugh, Geo. D. G. Fowle, of Wake, and Mr. Grissom, Col. Jas. S. Amis, of Granville.

A message was received from the Senate refusing to go at once into an election of Trustees.

Mr. Cowles then moved a message be sent the Senate proposing to go into an election for five directors of the Insane Asylum, to which proposition the Senate assented and the House proceeded to vote thereon, Messrs. Nicholas Allison, W. H. Harrison, Wm. S. Battle, David S. Worth, J. V. Jordan J. H. P. Russ, A. B. Martin, A. D. McLean, Thos. B. Harris, Geo. A. Taylor, G. H. Feribault, Jas. S. Cannon, Patrick Murphy, and D. F. Caldwell being in nomination. The vote being taken there was no election.

The bill in relation to salaries and fees was then taken up and passed, and the House adjourned.

THE ROADS.—We learn from the Montgomery papers that the road to Columbus is once more in repair, and the trains are running as usual. The Columbus mails came through in time yesterday.

On the Alabama and Florida road the pontoon at Escambia was washed away, and the track at Ocala was slightly damaged.

It was expected that all damages would be repaired by the 12th.

The trestle on the other side of the Tombigbee having been washed away by the high waters, trains are only running to Danopolis. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been repaired, and trains are running to Corinth as usual.—Selma Dispatch.

The time for which Lincoln was appointed to represent the North American States ends on the fourth day of March, 1865. On the 6th day of March, 1865, the States of the Confederacy shall have ceased to be so represented by him, as they had nothing to do with his appointment in any way whatsoever and had so publicly given notice to all nations, and their representative abroad will be in the head of the Confederate Government, Jefferson Davis. Here then the neutrality of England will cease. On the day stated the independent nationalities, acknowledged heretofore to be such by her in solemn Convention which has never been abrogated, will have only such agents abroad to represent their interests as shall proceed from them. England will recognize their claims and the Confederacy which they have formed to represent them. She will gracefully, and with reason for not sooner yielding, retire from her neutrality, and acknowledge our separate independence and Confederate association.

We look confidently for this result, says the "Constitutionalist," and feel satisfied that Mr. Beward has long apprehended such a conjuncture and has endeavored, in all ways, to defeat its realization. In spite of his cunning duplicity, it will surely come.—Charlotte Courier.

Morace Walpole wrote: "Use a little bit of alum twice or thrice a week, no bigger than half your nail, till it has all dissolved in the mouth, and then spit it out. This has so fortified my teeth that they are as strong as the pen of Junius." I learned it of Mr. Grosvener, who had not a speck in her teeth till her death.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—The rumor current here last night that the French minister at Washington had demanded his passport, was not generally credited. "It is known that both houses of the Federal Congress had passed the diplomatic appropriation bill with an amendment virtually ignoring Maximilian. Some suppose this may have given an offence to the French Minister."

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—In the House to-day Mr. DeJarnette submitted the following which was supported in an able and elaborate speech:—Whereas all nations have ever witnessed with alarm the establishment of any formidable power in their vicinity, and whereas, the people of the Confederate States as well as the people of the United States, have ever cherished, the resolve that any further acquisition of territory in North America by any foreign power would be inconsistent with their prosperity and development, and whereas the invasion of Mexico by France has resulted as alleged in the establishment of a Government founded in the consent of the governed; nevertheless we have reason to believe, ulterior designs are entertained against California and other Pacific States which we do not regard parties to the war now waged against us, as they have neither furnished men nor money for its prosecution, therefore, the Congress of the Confederate States do—

Resolved, That the time may not be distant when we will be prepared to unite on a basis of the independence of the Confederate States with those most interested in the vindication of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, to the exclusion of all seeming violations of those principles on the continent of North America. Referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. The House then resolved itself into secret session.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—Nothing of importance done in open session to-day. Mr. Graham was elected President of the Senate, pro tem, of all interior, during the absence of the Vice President and the President pro tem.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—Northern papers of the 24th and 25th received. The main building of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Numerous valuable paintings and documents were consumed. The Museum and Library were saved—origin of the fire accidental.

San Francisco telegrams of the 23d, announced the arrival there of Capt. Beauregard, brother of Gen. Beauregard, in the capacity of private secretary to "Ex-Senator Gwyn." He reports that Gwyn has been created Duke by Maximilian and appointed viceroy over five States ceded to France, in payment for troops furnished by the French Government. The story is not believed farther than that Gwyn has obtained certain land grants and authorized to encourage emigration from the Confederate States.

The steamship Atlanta, from Mobile Bay, with 1000 bales of cotton, from the rebel Government, arrived at New-York on the 24th.

General Dix has suppressed the rebel press in the New York Daily News.

A Washington telegram says, the entire subject of the exchange of prisoners is now in the hands of Gen. Grant, and there is reason to believe that a full exchange will soon be effected. Sumner and Wilson both opposed the measure of retaliation proposed by Congress. The Toronto gazette story is pronounced to be a canard. Gold unchanged.

Mr. Smith Resumed his Seat.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—Mr. Smith of Alabama, publishes a card to his constituents, this morning, in which he says the question of opening informal negotiations for peace with the enemy having assumed shape, agreeable to his own, and, as he believes, to their wishes, he shall waive all personal considerations and resume his seat in the House of Representatives, this day.

Peace Commissioners.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The peace Commissioners are still here. Applications to pass through the enemy's lines were made yesterday, and to-day, at a late hour, in the afternoon an answer was returned, the purport of which has not been promulgated. Final movements of the Commissioners it seems, will probably be determined tomorrow in consequence of pending communications. A general trace was observed on the lines to-day.

It is stated that the Commissioners in passing our lines were greeted with vociferous cheers by the troops and that similar demonstrations were made by the Yankees on their arrival within the Yankee lines.

Gen. Breckinridge will enter upon the duties of his new position as Secretary of War next Monday.

Gen. Lee to be General-in-Chief.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—The nomination of General Lee for General-in-Chief was postponed last week at the War Department by order of the President. The delay in sending it to the Senate arises from the President's inability to sign his name in consequence of a severe attack of neuralgia in his right arm and hand. The President is still confined to his room this morning and may not be able for some days to recover the use of his hand.

Peace Commissioners.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—Gen. Grant sent in a flag of truce to-day, announcing that our Commissioners would be received at 5 p. m.—Accordingly, at that hour, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell proceeded out to the Battle Road, and, under a flag of truce, entered the enemy's lines, in front of Wise's brigade of Gen. Bushrod Johnson's division. They were received by Col. Hancock of Gen. Grant's staff, and conducted to a special train of cars awaiting them in the rear. The Commissioners will be escorted to Grant's headquarters to-night, and start for Washington to-morrow. Mr. Stephens' servant was sent to accompany him. Col. Hatch, assistant agent of Exchange, is accompanying the Commissioners as Secretary. During the passage of the Commissioners, the breastworks of the enemy, as well as our own, were crowded with soldiers witnessing the novel event.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—In the House, after debate, the Senate bill, authorizing the transmission of newspapers to the soldiers free of postage, was again passed, notwithstanding the objections of the President—yeas 65, nays 12, thereby becoming a law.

Resolutions were adopted cordially thanking the officers and men of the 9th, 14th and 87th Regiments Virginia Infantry, for 97 packets de-

termination to dedicate themselves anew to the sacred cause of Liberty and Independence. Being admitted resolutions relative to the States Representative of Missouri and Kentucky, which, after debate, were laid upon the table. The House then resolved into secret session.

The Senate agreed to a reference of the Consolidation bill to the committee of conference. The House bill for the reorganization of the property of persons liable to military service, who have departed, or shall depart from the Confederate States, without permission, passed—yeas 12, nays 7.

From Richmond and the Valley.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—Gen. Lee's nomination as General in Chief was confirmed yesterday in the Senate.

Reports from the Valley represent that troops from Thomas' army are passing over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

A representation from the North Carolina Legislature arrived here yesterday and had an interview last night with the Congressional delegation from that State.

Gen. Lee has issued an appeal for the surrender of all the cavalry arms and equipments, in private hands. He says prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army particularly the cavalry.

A large public meeting last night, held in the House of Delegates, was addressed by Hon. Thos. S. Flournoy and several members of Congress from Virginia and Georgia. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting broke up at a late hour. All the speakers declared in favor of the prosecution of the war until independence was achieved.

From Charleston.

CHARLOTTE, Jan. 31.—All the movements of the enemy indicate Augusta and Branchville the points of destination. The 20th army corps occupies Robertsville. A heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry are reported encamped near the junction of Salkehatchie, and old Union Road. The force is believed to be the 11th and 17th army corps. Yesterday morning the enemy advanced a considerable force of infantry and artillery from White Point and drove in our skirmish line three miles, to Kings' Creek. Our infantry afterwards advanced and drove the enemy back to White Point, re-establishing our picket line. Since that, all has been quiet on the "Camden," at that point. The enemy made a demonstration on our position at the poston bridge, over Salkehatchie this afternoon, but without result. It is reported that they burnt McPhersonville last night.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—The New York Tribune of the 26th says, an arrival from Pernambuco reports that the Confederate steamer Shenandoah had destroyed several American merchantmen along the coast of Brazil, in consequence, which, vessels bound for the United States were obtaining British Register. The Harriet Lane at Havana, was found on fire on the 18th; she was towed ashore and scuttled.

A residence containing thirty thousand dollars has been purchased by Gen. Grant by the citizens of Philadelphia.

Gen. McClellan sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

The American hotel at Buffalo and other buildings were destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

SCOTCH AND HIGH-TOAST SNUFF.

The "DIXIE LADY" Scotch Snuff, is manufactured by CLARK & MILLER, Graham, N. C. This finely ligvated Snuff is manufactured of the best materials, with a determination to make it the best dentifrice now offered to the public, great care being taken to have all the ingredients free from dirt or other impurities. It is prepared under the immediate management and supervision of a careful person who has had much experience in the employ of the Louisville, in their Snuff Factory, in New York City.

THE HIGH-TOAST is a Salt Snuff. Also, put up in packages of half pound each, in boxes of fifty pounds, the justly celebrated old "STONE WALL" Smoking Tobacco, and CIGARS of the finest quality that is put up in the Confederate States, &c. H. J. S. CLARK, Jan 18-64awd.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th of February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information, address Miss M. P. Mangum, Flat River Orange County N. C. Jan 20-65.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO

Announce Capt. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February term of Court. He is a native of this county, and is a faithful discharge of his duties. Feb 1-65

ATTENTION!

As I shall very soon remove from the country, those indebted to me are earnestly requested to call immediately and close their accounts. For wheat or corn, the highest cash price, previous to 1865, will be allowed for professional services at old prices. If paid in Confederate money, Confederate prices will be charged. Feb 1-65